provide a majority of the Senate. While the Senate leaders, to be on the safe side, have been working on the assumption that all the Democrats will favor the imposition of a tax on incomes it is believed that they feel practically certain that several of the Democrats will vote against the proposition with the majority of the Republicans. In to-day's vote on iron ore the Republican in-surgents numbered fourteen, but this number did not include Dixon of Montana, who has some insurgent proclivi-ties, and did include Du Pont of Delaware, who ordinarily votes with the majority of his party. The full insurgent strength

of his party. The full insurgent strength is placed at fourteen, and it must hold together solidly to furnish the necessary majority in combination with all the Democrats. A change of one Democratic vote or one insurgent vote against the income tax would give the Republican

income tax would give the Republican leaders the upper hand.

In the course of the discussion to-day over the matter of fixing a time for voting on the tariff bill Senator Beveridge of Indiana, who has done considerable insurging, belittled the idea that it was necessary to dispose of the tariff bill without any great delay and quoted an editorial which appeared in The Sun on May 11 in support of his contention that the best interests of the country would be served by a careful scrutiny of every item. In that editorial The Sun quoted President Taft to the effect "that it would President Taft to the effect "that it would be served by a careful scrutiny of every item. the best interests of the country would be served by a careful scrutiny of every item. In that editorial The Sun quoted President Taft to the effect "that it would be better to have no revision at all unless we are going honestly and fairly to revise the tariff on the basis promised by our party." Mr. Beveridge asked the clerk to read the editorial and Senator Gallinger called out, "Most of us have read it." Senator Scott made the sarcastic observation that "the galleries are full and we ought to give the Senator a chance."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Beveridge said it was true that business waited while the tariff bill was being considered, but the country waited also to see the loss of the sarch to see the loss of the sarch to make the serveridge objected to the proposed arrangement, which came so suddenly. The agreement failed for want of unanimous consent.

Before concluding his speech Senator Bailey declared in favor of retaining the duty on iron ore. He said that the steel trust would be dissolved and its officers be in the penitentiary or fugitives from justice. He closed by predicting forty majority for the Democrate in the next House because of disgust over the tariff bill.

Mr. Bailey, in advocating a duty on iron

In the course of his remarks Mr. Beverdige said it was true that business waited while the tariff bill was being considered that the country waited also to see the thing well done. He contended that the question should be considered frankly, fearlessly and honestly, so that when the bill was passed it should be passed so that business might not be disturbed for two years or four years or ten years.

While Senator Bailey to-day paved the way for a good many of the Democratic Senators to vote with the Republicans in favor of placing a duty of 25 cents a ton on iron ore he took occasion in announcing his determination to yote for the duty to lecture his Republican brethren. He warned them against overconfidence and predicted that the next House of Representatives would be Democratic by at least forty. He argued that the removal of the duty on iron ore would not affect the steel trust. His own prescription, as he called it, was to open the prison doors.

"Send one malefactor of great wealth to jail," he said, "and you will never have to deal with another. There is only one thing that the average trust magnate values more than his property, and that is his liberty."

Mr. Bailey insisted that he would see the steel trust dissolved and its officers in region or fugitives from justice.

All the next House because of disgust over the tariff bill.

Mr. Bailey, in advocating a duty on iron away to deal with the trusts some other Administration would. "If the progressives in your own party cannot furnish us an Attorney-General," he said, "then the Democrator will."

Several Republican Senators may smile complaints the benefit of the backs of the consumers in prison of the duty on iron ore would not affect the steel trust. His own prescription, as the called it, was to open the prison doors.

"Send one malefactor of great wealth to jail," he said, "and you will never have to deal with another. There is only one thing that the average trust magnate values more than his property, and that is his liberty."

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thing that the average values more than his property, and that is his liberty."

Mr. Bailey insisted that he would see the steel trust dissolved and its officers in prison or fugitives from justice.

When the Finance Committee reported the tariff bill to the Senate with its amend ments the committee purposely left open the paragraph dealing with steel rails, on which the House had assessed a duty considerably below the present legal rate. Since then the Republican members of the Finance Committee have been considering the rate to be suggested as an amendment to the House rate. It is understood that they have practically reached the conclusion to let the House rate. It is understood that they have practically reached the conclusion to let the House rate stand.

The Senate took up the tariff bill soon after it met to-day and proceeded with unusual zeal to consider the paragraph to iron ore. The present law Mr. Tillman asked about steel rails.

The Senate took up the tariff bill soon after it met to-day and proceeded with unusual zeal to consider the paragraph relating to iron ore. The present law imposes a duty of 40 cents a ton. The House put the ore on the free list and the Senate restored a duty, but made it the revenue derived from the importation of steel rails last year was only \$215.

Amendments were offered by Senator Rayner of Maryland to restore ore to the free list and by Senator McLaurin of Mississippi to admit the ore at 20 cents a ton instead of 25 cents as proposed in

the Senate bill.

The first speech was by Senator Burrows of Michigan, who told of the growth of the iron mining industry in his own State and its importance to the industrial classes. He advocated the retention of the duty. He said that sometimes the demand for free ore and free lumber was put on the ground of "conserving the natural resources," at other times on the ground of "affording raw material." But he warned his colleagues not to over-

foreign lands.
Senators Rayner and Smith of Mary-land made a plea for the iron manu-facturers east of the Alleghanies, and especially those in Maryland, which had to rely on foreign ores and could not compete with the steel trust, which controlled the ore supply in the United States.

Senator Smith of Michigan said the steel trust did not own ore lands in Michigan said the steel trust did not own ore lands in Michigan said the steel trust did not own ore supply. gan. "It obtains its ore supply through leases and in that way mines about 45 per cent. of the ores produced in our State." he said.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, an advo-

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, an advo-cate of free iron ore, reminded Mr. Smith that the leases made by the steel trust in Minnesota and Michigan were with its subsidiary, the Oliver Mining Company, that in Minnesota the trust controlled the railroads and had driven out the in-dependent operators by prohibitive trans-portation rates. He appealed for free iron ore and said his own State produced more than half the ores mined in the United States in 1908. States in 1908. Senator Culberson of Texas, quoting a

report of the Conservation Commission, said that the supply of high grade ores in the United States would be exhausted in half a century and urged that ores be put on the free list as a measure for conserving the natural resources.

Senator Money and Senator Daniel avowed themselves in favor of the duty

on iron ore as "a revenue measure."

Thereupon Senator Beveridge asked Mr. Money why he did not vote to retain the Dingley rate, as it would yield more revenue than the duty proposed in the

Senate bill. "We are revising the Dingley law,"
replied Mr. Money.
He condemned the Senate bill in gen-He condemned the Senate bill in general, however. He said that the manufacturers did not need the duty, but had got into the habit of asking for and receiving one, and they felt it necessary. They reminded him of a minister in poor pecuniary circumstances, with a large family who always borrowed \$5 from the deacon before he began his sermon and returned it as soon as he had finished. Asked by the deacon for an explanation of the strange proceeding, the domining

of the strange proceeding, the dominic replied that he "had seen better days" and could not feel equal to the task of preaching a sermon without having some money in his pocket, even if he knew it belonged to some one else. Mr Money said the manufacturers had arrived at the state of mind where they felt they could not do business at all without

the state of mind where they felt they could not do business at all without getting a tribute.

A clispute arose as to the supply of available iron ore. Senator McCumber had read from the prophecy of James J. Hill, at the conference of Governors at the White House last year on the national resources, that the supply of high grade iron ores would be exhausted in fifty years. Whereupon Mr. Smith of Michigan, Minchigan, Minnesota and wisconsin to last for six thousand years. In the midst of it all Senator Beurrows, had said that the supply would last only three thousand years. In the midst of it all Senator Beverides suggested that the prophets and statisticians ought to get together. Thereupon Senator Senator's by reading from an authority which declared that the supply would last thirteen hundred years.

"Then we are to understand the present duty will be continued for only thirteen hundred years." Suggested Senator Bayrer, and the Senators laughed.

"Then we are to understand the present duty will be continued for only thirteen hundred years." Suggested Senator Bayrer, and the Senators laughed.

Senator Bailey at the conclusion of a Senator Bailey at the conclusion of a Senator Bailey at the conclusion of a Senator Bailey at the conclusion of the Emory to say as to who shall be selected.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—John H. Clark, United States Commissioner of Immingration at Montreal, who appeared for hat the supply would last only three had been and to have the right of way for a pointment of the supply would last only three house and a statistician sought to get together. Thereupon Senator Bailey at the conclusion of a Senator Bailey at the co

THE FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH

of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 475 FIFTH AVENUE, near 41st Street. Interest allowed on De-

posit Accounts. Acts as custodian of personal property and manager of real property.

Travelers' Letters of

of steel rails last year was only \$215. Why not take off the duty and reduce the cost. Mr. Smith insisted that it would cost. Mr. Smith insisted that it would not reduce the price-to consumers to remove the duty.

"Well, let's try it and see," shouted Mr. Tillman. "Why do you want to keep the duty?

"For the purpose of revenue," replied Mr. Smith

Mr. Smith.
"What, for \$215 in revenue?"

AMENDS COMMODITY CLAUSE. Bill Offered to Meet the Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

ASULVETON May 13 .- A bill inter introduced a like measure soon after the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the commodity cases. That measure, he explained to-day, was hastily drawn and intended more as a basis for development than with any idea of perfection.

"The bill I offered to-day," said Mr. Wanger, "has my own careful study and valuable criticism, and, I think I may say, the approval of Attorney-General Wickersham, and which, if enacted, will undoubtedly make effective the commodity clause of the Hepburn act as intended by Congress, which intent was well stated by Justice Harlan to be 'to divorce in a real, substantial sense pro-duction and transportation, and thereby to prevent the transporting company from doing injustice to other owners of coal or other commodities.'
The Wanger bill provides:

From and after May 1, 1911, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined or produced by it, or under its au-thority, and owned by it, or after May 1. 1911, owned by any corporation a majority of whose capital stock is at the time of such transportation owned by a corporation which also owns at least one-third of the issued capital stock of such railroad company, or which article or commodity any interest, direct or indirect, except such

and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

From and after May 1, 1911, a railroad company owning at least one-third of the issued capital stock of any other corporation which owns or has any interest, direct or indirect, in any such articles or commodities shall be deemed to have an interest in such articles or commodities within the meaning of the act.

WATCHORN'S SUCCESSOR. John H. Clark Out of the Race-He Says

What Is Wanted Is to Have Tariff Talk

BUT ITS CONSIDERATION BY THE HOUSE PREVENTED.

Carries Out the Becommendation of President Taft in Regard to Appro- is optimistic of the immediate future of priations to Maintain the Island Gov. business, but eager to see the end of the

WASHINGTON, May 13,-Consideration of a bill bringing order out of chaos in, Porto Rico, in accordance with recommendations made in the message of

Council should be forwarded hereafter to the Government in Washington. The purpose of this provision
was to bring about closer communication between the Government at Washington and the government at San Juan.
Mr. Clark objected to the consideration
of the Olmsted bill on the ground that it
had not been passed upon by a committee.
Furthermore, he said, the President
had not received consideration at the
hands of a committee. He thought
the proposed legislation should go through
the ordinary channels. Under the rules,
in the absence of reference to a comin the absence of reference to a com-mittee, the measure could be considered

PHILIPPINE BILL DISCUSSED. Chairman Payne Defends the Measure -Democrats Attack It.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-Representative Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, presented to-day in the House a favorable report on the Philippine tariff bill and the consideration of the measure was begun. An agreement was reached to confine debate to the pending bill, in order to save time and to prevent oratorical displays. Mr. Payne made a speech in defence of the measure.

The committee recommended that the bill be amended so as to impose the internal revenue taxes of the Philippine Islands upon all imports from countries other than the United States in addition other than the United States in addition to the usual import duties, and also conferring original jurisdiction in cases arising in the Philippines upon the insular courts and appellate jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

During Chairman Payne's explanation of the measure, Mr. Robinson of Arkansas interrupted to inquire when, in the chairman of the com-

sas interrupted to inquire when, in the judgment of the chairman of the committee, the Filipinos would be ready for self-government. Mr. Payne said he could make no prediction. There are, Mr. Payne added, some communities in this country where the inhabitants are not capable of governing themselves, and it would be a difficult question to predict when self-government can be granted

members of the ways and means committee, arraigned the Philippine policy of the United States. The pending bill, he said, was not prepared by the Ways and Means Committee but by Government officials who consulted the special interests of the United States in the preparation of the pressure. Mr. Harrison thought that the solution

of the Philippine problem would be found in the internationalization of the islands, in the internationalization of the islands, creating a condition similar to that which recently existed in the island of Crete.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama spoke at length on the bill. He compared the rates in the Philippine bill with those in the Dingley law in an effort to show that the Filipines were being favored with lower than the property of t Dingley law in an effort to show that the Filipinos were being favored with lower rates than the people of the United States. Mr. Underwood offered an amendment to the bill abolishing the export duties on articles shipped out of the Philippines. It provides that the export duties shall be reduced one-fifth for a period of five years, after which they shall be discontinued. He said that export duties were un-American and contrary to the spirit of our form

an and contrary to the spirit of our form of government.

At the conclusion of debate the bill was read, the reading consuming about three hours. The House adjourned until Monday, when the Philippine bill will be passed.

FOR UNJUST DEMURRAGE.

Complaint Against the Central Railroad of New Jersey and Other Lines.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-Charges that the Central Railroad of New Jersey and other carriers from Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields to New York harbor and other tidewater points were parties to an agreement to discriminate against small operators were filed with the intersuch railroad company at such time owns in whole or in part, or in which it then has any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

From and after May 1, 1911, a railroad

small operators were nied with the interstance of the charges were nied by Peale, Peacock & Kerr, Incorporated. They say they are engaged in mining and shipping bituminous coal from central Pennsylvania, principally from Centre, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties, to New York

principally from Centre, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties, to New York and other tidewater points, The complaint charges that the Central Railroad of New Jersey imposed to certain demurrage charges at the tidewater points which are filegal, unjust and unreasonable; that these demurrage charges are imposed to discourage the smaller shippers of bituminous coal from using the coal cars, tracks, sidings and switches of the carrier for storing and holding the coal while seeking a purchaser. The regulations providing for these demurrage charges, it is alleged, were brought about by the concerted action of the defendant company and other railroad companies and a few of the largest producers and shippers of coal, the only beneficiaries being the large shippers.

The complaint says that the demurrage charges are especially discriminatory against the small shippers on coal destined for New England points.

De Long led, with the Thornton second and the Tingey was the leading vessel, with the Wilkes second and the Da Long third.

Vilialebar Acceptable as Spanish Minister.

Washington, May 13.—Spain has asked the State Department whether Marquis de Villalobar will be acceptable in this capital as Minister of Spain and the Department has given an affirmative answer. Señor Don Ramón Piña, the present Minister, will not leave Washington for several weeks. Marquis de Villalobar was secretary of legation here at one time and represented his Government at the Chicago world's fair.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Washington, May 13.—The cruiser Prairie at Philadelphia, the battleship

PORTO RICO BILL PRESENTED THE OUTLOOK GOOD, SAYS HILL. CAPITOL CONTRACTOR DEAD

Over and Let People Turn to Business. WASHINGTON, May 13.-James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern Railroad, was a visitor at the White Foundation of the State of the White Foundation of the State of the White Foundation of the State of the S at the White House this morning. He

ment-Champ Clark Objects to it. present tariff debate in Congress. "You know." he said, "that thou-sands of people turn their eyes toward Washington. Some of them think that legislation will oure the toothache, set a broken limb or make crops. Agita-President Taft submitted to Congress on tion here keeps these people in suspense, Leader Champ Clark of Missouri. The over and let these thousands of people

particularly those from southern Italy with Black Hand and other extortion proclivities. The officials of the Immigration Bureau claim that the regulations issued by them and their decisions in only by unanimous consent, and 'this many cases have gone as far as the law was refused by Mr. Clark, other Demo would permit them to go.

The statement was made recently that

The statement was made recently that the Department had rendered a peculiar decision in the case of Vincenno Abadessa,

that in similar cases it has held that terms spent by aliens in prison would not be counted in making up the three years within which they could be deported. Mr. Parker said also that if it could be shown that Abadessa had committed a felony in the old country involving moral turpitude his case would be taken up immediately upon the expiration of his term in Sing Sing, and undoubtedly he would be deported.

look the fact that one was the "finished product" of the miner, who brought it from the earth to the surface. He said to have the approval of Attorneying industry when the duty was removed. It would transfer a great industry to foreign lands.

Washington, may 15.—A Diff intended dict when self-government can be granted to the Philippines. Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York, one of the Democration members of the Ways and Means Committee, arraigned the Philippine policy for the purchase of supplies for the several departments of the Government. The order has almost the House to-day by Representative mittee, arraigned the Philippine policy for the purchase of the House to-day by Representative mittee, arraigned the Philippine policy for the purchase of the House to-day by Representative mittee, arraigned the Philippine policy for the purchase of the House for the House f agency in Washington for the purchase of supplies for the several departments of the Government. The order has already been drawn up, but has been sent back to the Department of Justice for some minor corrections suggested by the

The belief is that by centralizing the The belief is that by centralizing the agencies for the purchase of ice, coal and other supplies used in the Government departments it will be possible to effect a saving of several thousand dollars a year. A board will be placed in charge of all bids and contracts for supplies, the board to be presided over probably by an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department. It is among the possibilities that the Government will establish its own ice plant in Washington, as it is alleged that the American Ice Company at present sets its own price on the ice which it sells to the Government.

FOR GOOD ROADS EXTENSION. Bill Providing for the Cooperation of the Federal Government.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- A plan by which the Federal Government shall cooperate with the States and Territories in the extension of good roads throughout the country is outlined in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Bowers of Mississippi. It provides that at the end of each fiscal year the books of the Treasury shall be balanced. If it is shown that there is a surplus in the Treasury in excess of \$25,-000,000 the surplus is to be apportioned among the States and Territories and nded in improving post roads.

The Tingey Wins the Torpedo Pennant. WASHINGTON, May 13,-The records made in the battle practice of the vessels of the navy competing for the torpedo pennant during the season of 1909 were made public at the Navy Department to-day. The Tingey gets the pennant. In the work with guns and torpedoes combined the Tingey was first, the De Long second and the Lawrence third. With guns alone the De Long led, with the Thornton second and the Tingey third. For torpedoes alone the Tingey was the leading vessel, with the Wilkes second and the De Long.

Albany has arrived at Corinto, the cruiser Prairie at Philadelphia, the battleship Mississippl at Donaldsonville and the collier Brutus at Newport News. The Wolverine has sailed from Cleveland for Toledo, the tug Ozark from Nor-folk for Annapolis and the gunboat Vil-lalobos from Shanghai for a cruise up

Commander Simpson Ordered to Lendon. Washington, May 13.—Commander E. Simpson, U. S. N., was to-day ordered to London as Naval Attaché of the American Embassy there. He refieves Commander John H. Gibbons, whose detail of three John H. Gibbons, whose detail of three was assistant Naval Constructor C. A. Harrington, Assistant Naval Constructor C. A. Harrington, Span Boston yard to how York yard. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- Commander E. to-morrow. At that time he will make an arrangement to meet President Taft. Senor Gonzalez comes as a Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission from President Zelaya to assist Minister Espinosa in the settlement of the Emory claim.

JOHN H. SANDERSON, WHO HAS

Attacked by Heart Disease After a Drive -Convicted of Harrisburg Capitol Frauds More Than a Year Ago He Appealed and Brought a Bride Here,

John H. Sanderson, the Philadelphia contractor who had been out on \$25,000 bail pending an appeal from his conviction for defrauding the State of Pennsylvania in the trimming of the \$13,000,000 Capital Monday, was prevented in the House to-day by an objection made by Minority we want is to have the tariff agitation here at Sherry's late yesterday afternoon. He had been living at Sherry's ever since his conviction in March, 1908, measure was presented by Representative turn their attention to business and ever since his conviction in March, 1908, Martin E. Olmsted of Pennsylvania, and work, aiding the great wheels of prog-

Leader Champ Clark of Missouri. The measure was presented by Representative Martin E. Olmsted of Pennsylvania, and he asked unanimous consent for its intended to the fact that the lower branch of the Porto Ricon I selection."

In his message to Congress the President in the island appropriations to maintain the land appropriations for mintain the land appropriations of the legislature and the Executive Council, the latter body containing an intended unanimous conflict of opinion between the lower branch of the Legislature and the Executive Council, the latter body containing a majority of American. Its was reported to the conflict of control and the conflict of the control and the conflict of conflict of control and the conflict of conflict of control and the conflict of confli

mahogany. In furniture transactions involving payments of \$53,000 Sanderson had presented bills on which the State, it is alleged, was defrauded of \$19,000. Examination also brought to light the fact that at least \$,000 pounds of cast iron in the lighting fixtures was paid for by the State, as because at \$4 a pound. Sanderson State as bronze at \$4 a pound. Sanderson also put in fifty fireplaces and flues at \$72 each which the State was able to dupli-

\$72 each which the State was able to duplicate for \$33, a Pittaburg concern having carried them in stock for years.

These and many other irregularities were brought out in the two trials which the cases had and on March 13, 1908, Sanderson was found guilty of defrauding the State of Pennsy vania. He was sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary and orders to pay a fine of \$500. decision in the case of Vincenno Abadessa, an Italian with a long criminal record in Italy. It was said that the police requested the cooperation of the Department in Abadessa's deportation when he had completed a two year term in Sing Sing for extortion and had been refused on the ground that when he had completed his term of imprisonment he would have complied with the law of 1907, which provides that an alien must be deported, if at all, within three years from the time of his landing. When the term is completed the Italian will have been in the country in excess of three years.

Solicitor Parker of the Immigration Bureau said to-day that the Department has never ruled in Abadessa's case and that in similar cases it has held that terms spent by aliens in prison would not be counted in making up the three years.

SUGAR FRAUD IN 1891.

Hepburn of Iows Tells the President One He Investigated. WASHINGTON, May 13.-Former Repre sentative W. P. Hepburn of Iowa called

like to look up the old report in the of the Treasury Department.

FOR INTERCOASTAL CANAL.

t Is to Extend From Boston to Bear fort, N. C., and Thence to Florida. WASHINGTON, May 13.-Government the Atlantic seaboard between Boston present a bill presented to-day by Representative indicating a total of 26,265 for 1909, or 33 Heald of Delaware. It provides for the construction of an intercoastal canal extending along the coast from Boston to Beaufort, N. C., and thence to Florida. The bill authorizes the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, to be used in connection with the proposed chain of waterways that are to be connected by canals. Other bills will be offered authorizing the purchase of existing canals and the digging of connecting canals.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, May 13.-These army orders

ing canals.

Capt. Frank A. Grant, Quartermaster, from Newport News to Governors Island. Capts. Louis R. Burgess and James A. Shipton and First Dauts. Claude E. Brigham, William Tidball and Marion S. Battle, to Fort Monroe for examination for promotion. Capt. John P. Ryan, Sixth Cavairy, from treat-ment at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, to Boise Barracks. ment at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, to Boise Barracks.

Major Tyree R. Rivers, Fourth Cavalry, to Washington office of Inspector-General of the Army Army.

First Lieuts. John E. Morria, Tenth Infantry, and William G. Doane, Twenty-second Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. Frank L. Beals, retired, to Washington city for active duty.

Capt. George C. Martin, Sixth Infantry, to retired list on account of disability incident to the service.

These navy orders were issued:
Capt. T. B. Howard, to Washington, D. C., as
member of General Board.
Commander E. Simpson, from Washington,
D. C., to London as Naval Attaché of Embassy.
Lieutenant-Commander C. N. Officy, from the
West Virginis to the Tennessee.
Lieutenant-Commander H. A. Pearson, to Philadelphia with Cramp & Sons.
Lieutenant-Commander F. Lyon, from the New
Jersey to Naval War Collegs, Newport.
Lieut, W. N. Jeffers, from the Glacier to Mare
lsiand Hospital for treatment.
Lieut. J. D. Willson, from command of the
Navajo to home.
Lieut. F. T. Evans, to training station, Newport. ort.
Lieut. W. B. Wells, from the Rhode Island to
Lieut. W. B. Wells, from the Rhode Island to
Kaval War College, Newport.
Ensign C. S. McWhorter, from the Vicksburg
house.
Ensign C. McC. McGill, from the California to
h Vicksburg.

th Vicksburg.

Ensign W. E. Reno, to the Vicksburg.

Midshipman C. B. Maye, from the Alabama to
the Yankton.

Midshipman J. Parker, Jr., from the Truxtun
o the Tennessee.

Midshipman H. W. Marchen o the Tennessee.
Midshipman H. W. McCormack, from the A Unique Creation of lennessee to the Truztun.
Midshipman H. Bell, from the Kearsarge to the Midshipman II. Delt, from the Academic to Mew Jersey.
Medical Inspector J. C. Byrnes, from the West Virginia to the Tennessee.
Passed Assistant Surgeon F. E. Porter, from recruiting station, Boston, to San Juan station.
Assistant Surgeon H. W. B. Turner, from the New York yard to the Paducah.
Paymaster G. R. Venable, from the Tennessee to home. Paymaster J. Irwin, Jr., from Mare Island yard Paymasser on the Tennessee.

Passed Assistant Paymaster P. J. Willett, from fare island yard to Puget Sound yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster B. S. Stalnaker, o Mare Island yard.

Assistant Paymaster M. C. Shirley, to the Vir-

Imagine Yourself Seated at a Beautiful Grand Piano and Actually Playing It

LBERT HUBBARD was writing a book on the great composers. What an inspiration it would be to hear Paderewski play every day, thought Fra Elbertus, and he told Paderewski so. This was Paderewski's reply—"Buy a PIANOLA and play for yourself." Hubbard followed this advice-bought two PIANOLAS in fact, and then wrote his famous essays "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Musicians.'

This was several years ago.

Since then, great strides have been made in developing the Pianola. First the Metrostyle was added, and everyone who played the Pianola became an artist in interpretation. Then the Pianola was put inside the Upright piano and a new piano type was created, which became so popular that all other piano makers have tried to imitate it. Then came the Themodist, a device for accenting individual notes. Now comes the

Weber Grand Pianola Piano A Weber Baby Grand Piane with the New Full-Scale Pianela Inside Its Case

This is the Grand piano, which you may play yourself without any previous knowledge of music.

You will play this Grand well -as a musician would, in fact -because the exclusive features of the Pianola, such as the Metrostyle, Themodist, etc.,

And last but not least, you will be able to play practically any piece ever written, for your

repertoire will contain over Do you wonder that the Weber Grand PIA NOLA PIANO arouses the enthusiasm of everyone who sees it? Wouldn't it be worth the trouble of a visit to Acolian Hall to hear and possibly try this instrument yourself?

All are cordially invited to inspect the Weber Grand PIANOLA PIANO, irrespective of any desire to purchase

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY Acolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York

TUBERCULOSIS INCREASING.

Nathan Straus Says the Campaign Against It Has Falled to Check the Disease. WASHINGTON, May 13.-That the vigorous campaign against tuberculosis has failed to check the great white plague was the startling charge made to-day by

Nathan Straus, the New York philan-thropist, at the fifth annual meeting of

the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis at the New Willard. Mr. Straus backed up his assertion by official statistics from the New York Health Department, showing an increase of 33 per cent. in two years in cases of tuberculosis in the city that Dr. Koch

sentative w. P. Hepburn of lowa called tuberculosis in the city that Dr. Koch would be deported.

FOR PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.
The President to Create a Central Agency in Washington.

Washington, May 13.—It is expected that President Taft will soon sign an Executive order creating a great central agency in Washington for the purchase is not be white House this morning to tell described as leading the whole world in the President of an interesting report which he and two associates made eighten the fight against the disease.

The reason for this failure to make headway, Mr. Straus declared, was the neglect of the mischief wrought by the tuberculous dairy own. Citing the results of scientific investigation and his own eighteen years experience in saving lives, he summed up by saying that the Treasury Department, and that they made a crime to sell milk unless it comes from tuberculin tested cows or has been properly pasteurized. Mr. Straus said in part:

Increase of population may explain 10,157 deaths from tuberculosis in New York city in 1908, as compared with 8,883 in 1902, but t does not justify 23,325 new cases in 1908. where there were only 12,914 in 1902, almost doubling the year's record in six years. The last two years have seen diligent and thorough application of the methods

of prevention embraced within the scope of the work of this association, yet the number of new cases of tuberculosis re-ported in New York was 19,725 in 1907, wnership of a number of waterways on 23,325 in 1908, an increase of 18 per cent. and in the first four months of the present and points on the Gulf is contemplated in year 8,755 new cases have been reported Heald of Delaware. It provides for the per cent more than in 1907; construction of an intercoastal canal These figures are tragic for the city cited

as "leading the whole world in the warfare against tuberculosis," and their significance must be duly considered by this a

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DIED.

BARTLETT,-On Tuesday, May 21, 21 Syracuse, N. Y., Sarah Achsah Bartlett, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral services at her late home, 305 Green st. Syracuse, on Thursday, May 13, at 3 P. M. Burial at Conway, Mass.

DOYLE.—On Wednesday, May 12, 1909, Alicia Lawler, beloved wife of John F. Doyle, in the 68th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 14 West 87th
st., Saturday, May 15, at 10 A. M.; thence to

the Church of the Holy Name, 96th st. and Amsterdam av., where a solemn requien mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Please do not send flowers. HELFENSTEIN.—On Tuesday, May 11, 1802, at the Hotel St. Denis, Robert C. Helfenstein of Elizabeth, N. J.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Breadway

and 10th st., on Saturday morning, May 15, at HORSMAN.—On Wednesday, May 12, Florence Lewis, wife of Edward I. Horsman, in her 60th year. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M., at her late resi dence, 223 Berkeley place, Brooklyn.

MILES.—On May 13, 1909, at his residence. Alpine-on-the-Hudson, N. J., Col. Sweeting Miles, in his 82d year. SCHNEIDER.-On May 11, Elise Schneider, arel

70 years. Services at The Funeral Church, 241 West 241 st. (Campbell Building), Friday, 2 o'clock THARP .- On May 12, Newton T. Therp. aged 43 Body lying at The Funerat Church, 241 West 231 st. (Campbell Building). TURNBULL.-On Thursday morning, May 13. at

Bay Shore, L. I., George R. Turnbull, in his 67th year.
Funeral Saturday at 3 P. M. from his late re dence, Bay Shore. Train leaves East 34th at 1:20 P. M.

WIMPFHEIMER.—On May 12. Lenore August.
beloved wife of Lloyd A. Wimpfheimer and
daughter of Abe S. and Bila August, aged 24
years and 2 months. ce of funeral hereafter.

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